



Social Action NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXIII, 11

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

November, 1959

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT CALLED HOPEFUL OMEN

The simple and the sophisticated in matters of foreign affairs had some common reactions during the visit to the United States of Premier Khrushchev. They both experienced various degrees of confusion and bewilderment. It was shock treatment diplomacy that fascinated the "simple" and shook the "sophisticated." Nothing like this has ever happened before. It was like inviting the "devil" to testify at a prayer meeting, and everyone would be uneasy about such a confrontation.

The shock period of the Khrushchev visit was during the first week. Every American politician within range of a microphone felt called upon to answer the Russian leader's statements with his own version of the truth. Radio, TV and the newspapers carried "truth" statements to contradict Mr. K. as if they were giving out directions on how to prevent an impending epidemic. All in all, that first week was America at its juvenile worst.

By the beginning of the second week the shock had worn off and Americans in general settled down to a mood of listening rather than one of rebuttal. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter set the tone by indicating serious interest in Mr. K's disarmament proposals at the U.N. which up to that point had drawn only scorn from the "sophisticated."

When America settled down to listen what did it hear from the leader of the communist world? It heard first of all at the Russians like ourselves regard the possibility of a nuclear war only with horror and revulsion. Mr. K. nailed down the thesis which he and President Eisenhower agreed to at Geneva several years ago: no situations must be allowed to reach the point where a general war develops that might involve the use of nuclear weapons. Small wars, little aggressions,

(Continued on Page 7)

CLOTHING NEEDED IN JAPANESE CRISIS

A clothing "crash program" will move into high gear during the last three months of 1959 among the Protestant and Orthodox churches of the United States.

The immediate need is to collect clothing of all kinds to meet the needs of an estimated 1,200,000 left homeless by typhoon Vera which hit Japan late in September. But the long run aim of the appeal in October, November and December is to remind churches that there is need for regular and continuous shipment of clothing to Church World Service depots throughout the United States.

Japan's immediate needs are for 100,000 pounds of clothing. Disciples of Christ churches on the West Coast were asked to send all possible clothing at once to the Church World Service Depot, Modesto, California.

The appeal for unlimited Disciple cooperation in the interdenominational clothing "crash program" was made by Spencer Austin, chairman of the Committee on Relief Appeals, and Barton Hunter of the Department of Social Welfare, United Christian Missionary Society.

Austin and Hunter said that State Secretaries and Committees on Christian Action and Community Service had been contacted and will cooperate in an appeal to the churches in Washington, Oregon and North and South California. Non-west coast churches should send clothing to the usual CWS centers which have been almost depleted. Churches were reminded that each shipment should be accompanied by the usual eight cents a pound which is necessary for shipping. All types of clothing are needed. (See story on back page on the packing and shipping of clothing.)

(Continued on Page 7)

TRANSITION CHURCHES FACE 1960'S

There is a church—let's call it Church A—that is located in a good residential neighborhood, about five miles from the center of the city. The neighborhood surrounding the building is primarily one-family residences; the physical structures are good. Like most Disciples congregations, Church A has a membership that is drawn from its immediate neighborhood and from distant parts of the city. Church A has a good membership and a good reputation.

Church A is having trouble finding a minister. The neighborhood of the church, as it is delicately put, is "changing." Put less delicately, the church leadership is now aware that Negroes have been moving into the neighborhood. The church leadership is having trouble finding a minister because the leadership cannot make up its mind which way to go: should it plan to move out? should it plan to serve all persons in the neighborhood, accepting members without regard to race? should it plan for an all-white congregation in a racially mixed neighborhood?

There is another church—Church B—it could be in the same city or a thousand miles from Church A. Church B is in a "working man's neighborhood, about three miles from downtown; the neighborhood is good; made up of single family dwellings, some double houses, and some apartments. The buildings in the neighborhood are well-worn but not dilapidated. The membership of the church is almost all located within the neighborhood.

The minister of Church B is aware from many different sources that Negroes are becoming a significant proportion of the neighborhood residents. His interest and study has led him to the conclusion that unless Church B begins actively to serve and evangelize in the neighborhood with-

(Continued on Page 7)

SEX, CENSORSHIP AND FREEDOM

Pornography is a disagreeable word. That for which it stands is even uglier. The same can be said for the portrayal of sadism, drunkenness, narcotics addiction, extortion, murder and other crimes of violence. The use of the movies, television, radio, stage, magazines, books, or individual pictures to depict these things is, under most conditions, ugly, obscene, indecent, inexcusable business. Furthermore, there is real reason to believe that a continued exposure to this sort of vicarious experience may lead to the dulling of public taste, the breaking down of moral standards and the actual encouragement of the activities depicted.

It is no wonder therefore that groups such as the Catholic Legion of Decency or the Churchmen's Commission for Decent Publications have been organized to combat the dangers involved in our present apathetic approach to questions of public morality. The problem is real. The efforts to deal with it are justified. Sincere Christians should attack the issue.

There is, however, also the problem of censorship and of freedom of communication which immediately arises whenever there is an effort to restrict or control the free traffic of ideas. Intelligent Christians want no part in the curbing of scientific discussion or exchange of information. Neither do they wish to stifle the voice of the creative artist.

What then are we to do? We believe both in freedom of speech and in the curbing of obscenity and indecency. Let us look first at this matter of freedom of communication. Our concern as Christians

with freedom of communication is based upon the conviction that all truth is of God. We believe that all observations of fact, all processes of logical analysis and synthesis and all statements of truth are—being human—only partial and somewhat biased. Therefore we need them all to fill out the picture and to balance each other. Thus we must defend the right of all men to express their ideas and communicate their honest convictions on the chance that there may be some truth mixed in with their folly and their falsehood.

LIMITS TO FREEDOM

But are there no *justifiable* limits or restrictions on freedom of communication? Christians can see at least three bases for limitation. First, freedom of communication must be limited at the point of *intent to misrepresent*. Our pure food laws with their restrictions on advertising provide us an illustration here. Second, freedom of communication must be limited at the point of *intent to injure others*. Libel laws and restrictions on freedom of speech when there is a danger of incitement to riot provide us examples here. Third, freedom of communication must be limited, at the point of *intent to exploit other human beings for profit*. Here the narcotics traffic and the beverage alcohol traffic provide us examples. Difficult as it is to measure and assess the emphasis must be upon *intent*. It is possible for example to misrepresent the truth or to injure others unintentionally. Freedom of communication should not be threatened by the possibility of *unintentional* misrepresentation, exploitation or injury to others.

How then does our concern with freedom of communication and the limitations which we have set forth apply to the control of obscenity and indecency in art and communications forms? The same limitations apply here as apply in all restrictions of freedom. The judgment must be made on the basis of intent. Is the intent of the publication in question to misrepresent, injure or exploit others for profit?

In the case of obscenity, pornography and indecent literature that which we are concerned with is the use of movies, plays,

books, stage shows, radio or television programs, magazines, pictures, etc., which are designed to stimulate imaginary participation in socially disapproved, dangerous and/or evil acts, either deliberately or under the guise of encouraging scientific research or art appreciation when the real intent is that of exploitation for profit. Here it would seem clear that a good case for control and elimination of certain publications and productions can be made.

WARNINGS ON CENSORSHIP

Two warnings must be inserted here (1) *In judging the intent the total production must be kept in mind.* The portrayal of nudity or the use of obscenity per se does not constitute indecency. The question must be judged on the total impact and intention of the piece in mind. (2) *In judging the intent the proposed audience must be kept in mind.* To make the Kinsey report available to a group of physicians or psychologists is one thing. To supply it to a group of adolescent boys might be another.

How then can one deal effectively with pornography, obscenity and indecency in communications media without endangering fundamental freedom of communication?

1. He can apply economic sanctions upon producers or distributors once he has convinced himself the material in question is bad.
2. He can teach his own children discrimination and proper evaluation as certain materials are dealt with in the home.
3. He can encourage the development of procedures that really point distribution to proper age groups and audiences—for example, the production of certain television programs of adult interest after 10 p.m. at night (most public libraries do a good job at this point).
4. He can with great care seek the passage of laws forbidding the publication or distribution of pornographic or obscene material on the basis of the principles earlier enunciated, especially if they are applied by a broadly representative, trained commission elected on a non-partisan basis.

BARTON HUNTER

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

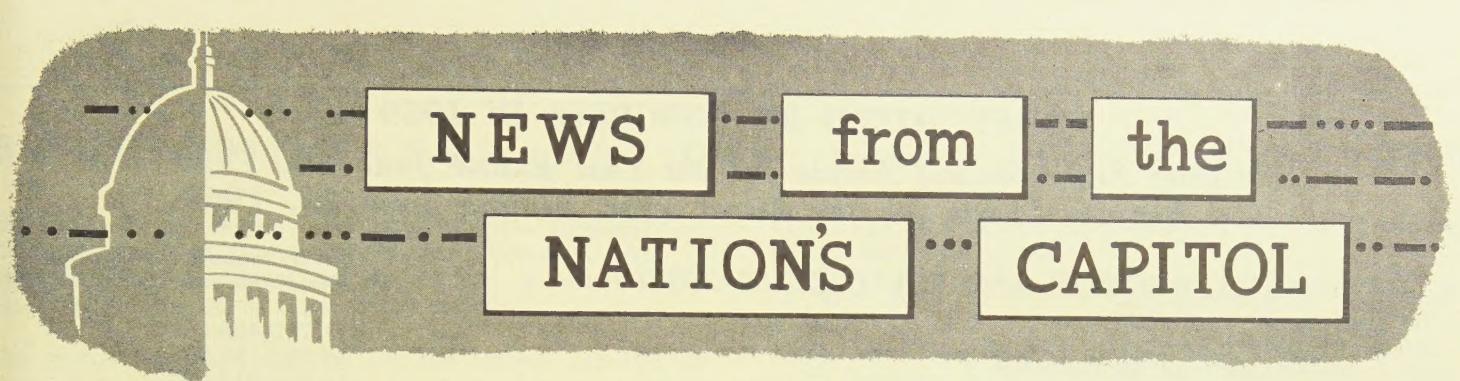
Published monthly, except for joint July-August issue, by the Department of Social Welfare, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

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The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.



NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

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WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR TAX DOLLAR?

In 1959, Congress appropriated more than **\$82 billion** for government expenditures, or \$1.6 billion more than in 1958. This amounts to **\$465** for each man, woman, and child in the United States. Some important components:

• **\$51.6 billion**, or \$291 per capita, is allocated to **defense and veterans affairs**. These activities received even more last year when the Government embarked on a crash program to catch up with Soviet Sputniks and Congress gave the President more money than he requested for the Department of Defense. Part of the current reduction is due to Congressional cuts in foreign military aid and defense support.

Nevertheless, the new appropriations allow for even greater emphasis on long range ballistic missiles, limited war capability, and anti-submarine warfare. According to Sen. Saltonstall, the appropriation "emphasizes offense and avoids over-emphasis on defense in order to give us the greatest deterrent forces for our dollars invested." Yet Sen. Ellender has expressed concern about the "skyrocketing" cost of military personnel. By the 1970s retirement pay alone will cost about \$2 billion a year.

Interest on the public debt, which is predominantly war debt, is estimated at **\$9 billion**. The \$1.4 billion increase over 1958 is largely due to sharply higher interest rates.

- **Agricultural programs** are allotted **\$4.3 billion**; 73% of this total is to cover losses on price support programs and reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies.

- **Social security, health, education and welfare** receive **\$4.2 billion**, \$571 million more than in 1958. This increase is allocated in large part to medical research, educational activities, and legally required increases in public assistance grants to the States. Much of it was enacted over presidential protests. The Administration unsuccessfully opposed a \$3.5 million increase in Indian health services on the grounds that it "would further contribute to inflation and weakening of the national economy." The Public Health Service testified, however, that even this expansion will not allow them to provide Indians with services enjoyed by the rest of the population.

- **Appropriations for foreign aid and technical assistance** total **\$2.2 billion**, some \$700 million above 1958. Much of this increase is for development loans; some of these loans will be restricted to purchasers of American goods and services. All UN programs received only \$117 million, or a contribution of about 66¢ from each individual in the United States. The exchange of persons program, which helped finance the travel of 7,754 educators, students and specialists in the year ended June 30, 1959, was cut 6% by Congress.

The table on the following pages shows the distribution of regular and supplemental funds voted by Congress in 1959. It does not contain a breakdown of the **\$9.5 billion** of permanent appropriations which will be used in large part for interest on the national debt (see above). Expenditures can also come from: (1) Unexpended balances—funds appropriated in one year and carried over to succeeding years. An estimated **\$72.2 billion** was carried into fiscal 1960. (2) Further supplemental appropriations. The Administration has announced that an additional **\$.8 billion** will be requested for fiscal 1960. (3) Loan funds—to finance such programs as rural electrification, veterans housing and the Tennessee Valley Authority. These total **\$1.7 billion** at present. (4) Contract authority by which agencies can make a contract before an appropriation is made. This is estimated at **\$.5 billion** for fiscal 1960.

In order to obtain some measure of the impact of Federal transactions on the economy, one must also take note of the trust funds, a non-budgetary item. These are made up of money collected by the Federal Government each year and held in trust for later payment to private individuals or to State and local governments, e.g., highway trust fund, unemployment and retirement trust funds. Trust fund receipts are expected to total **\$20.4 billion** in fiscal 1960.

MONEY VOTED BY CONGRESS IN 1959

**Including Supplemental Funds for the Year Ended June 30, 1959
And Regular Funds for the Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1960**

I. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND MILITARY SECURITY

(Dollars rounded to thousands;
% rounded to nearest hundredth)

Defense Department:	
Military personnel	\$11,710,459,000
Operation and maintenance	10,617,110,000
Procurement of equipment (missiles, planes, ships, etc.)	13,336,013,000
Research, development, testing (includes some non-military)	3,843,503,000
Military construction	1,363,961,000
Atomic Energy Commission (includes non-military development)	2,651,614,000
Merchant Marine (includes some non-military funds)	285,399,000
Emergency Defense Agencies	168,428,000
Selective Service System	31,335,000
Acquisition of strategic materials* (fiscal 1958, 1959)	211,250,000
National Security Council	851,000
Military aid to other countries, including economic aid to help maintain military establishments	1,995,000,000
	<hr/>
Voted in 1958	46,214,923,000 = 63.43%
Voted in 1957	47,721,827,000 = 65.68%
	39,789,558,000 = 66.77%

II. COST OF PAST WARS

Veterans Administration	5,163,682,000
Unemployment Compensation to veterans and administration of Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	165,636,000
Cost of administering \$284.7 billion National Debt (This figure does not include \$9 billion interest due on Debt in 1960)	10,812,000
Memorials and Army cemeterial expenses	48,333,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	460,000
	5,388,923,000
Voted in 1958	5,366,362,000 = 7.39%
Voted in 1957	4,824,055,000 = 8.10%

III. FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (NON-MILITARY)

IV. OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS APPROPRIATIONS

To 9 UN and 22 international agencies for regular activities	48,036,000
United States representatives at international organizations	1,949,000
United States participation in Cultural Exchange and trade fairs	6,146,000

* These two-year appropriations in one year make it difficult to compare 1957, 1958 and 1959 totals for groups I, III and V.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE 1959 APPROPRIATIONS

32 Trips to the Moon. The total amount appropriated by Congress this year is an incomprehensible sum. If translated into dollars laid end to end, it would make more than 32 round trips to the moon.

As already pointed out, by far the largest percentage goes for military expenditures, Veterans Administration, etc.; and interest on the national debt. Most of the present debt of \$285 billion has been accumulated in the war and cold war years. In 1939 the debt totaled \$40.4 billion, including \$15 billion of World War I debt.

Budget Balancing. In attempting to achieve a balanced budget for fiscal 1960, the Administration and/or Congress seemed to concentrate on "holding the line" or cutting non-defense spending. They were less meticulous in examining the defense budget.

Yet Sen. John Sparkman told the Senate August 5 that military spending "has become a prime factor in contributing to inflation. By its failure to apply sound economic principles and by its seeming indifference to the value of money, the Department of Defense has contributed substantially to the depreciation of the dollar, to increasing the cost of living, and finally, to unbalancing the budget."

Military Waste. Here are a few of the items which were brought to light during the year but received little publicity:

- Private contractors overcharged the Air Force, \$30 million on 14 contracts, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, La., said June 3.
- Last year the Department of Defense sold about \$6 billion worth of surplus property for about \$200 million, Sen. Douglas said April 28.
- The Defense Department spent \$200 million on two chemical plants and then closed them without turning out a gallon of fuel, according to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Military Lobbying. March 26, Sen. Douglas told about a Pentagon program to influence the "power elite" in the country by flying influential citizens to various military demonstrations. He estimated the cost to the Air Force of flying people to these "Joint Civilian Orientation Conferences" is "at least \$1 million a year."

In addition, the Pentagon will receive \$2,650,000 for legislative liaison with Congress next year, and other millions for "public relations."

Defense Spending is Gigantic New "Pork Barrel." The defense program is nearly 40 times as large as the rivers and harbors bill which is traditionally dubbed the "pork barrel." Defense dollars pour into communities across the land to build missile sites and armories, to pay workers in defense plants, shipyards and mili-

tary installations, and to subsidize research by universities and foundations.

A furor arose in Wisconsin when the Air Force announced October 2 it was abandoning construction of Bong Air Force Base in Racine and Kenosha counties after spending \$15 million on the proposed \$80 million base. Economy and the switch to missiles were cited as reasons. In the ensuing discussion, Rep. Alvin O'Konski, Wis., said that at least two dozen other military bases in the country should be closed "but political pressure from Senators and Congressmen and the Chambers of Commerce frighten the military authorities from closing them." He said if these pressures were not applied "the taxpayers could save five billion dollars a year."

WHERE OUR MONEY GOES

In 1958 people in the United States spent \$441.7 billion including:

(IN BILLIONS)

\$67.4	food
45.9	war preparation
38.	housing (rental value)
26.	clothing and shoes
19.1	education (\$14.7, state and local; \$4, private; and \$.4, federal)
18.4	medical care and death expenses
11.5	new and used cars
10.5	gas and oil for cars
9.9	highway construction and repair
9.2	alcoholic beverages
6.4	tobacco products
4.8	religious and private welfare activities
4.2	toilet articles, cosmetics, beauty shops, etc.
3.4	books, magazines and newspapers
2.8	natural resource development, conservation

Source: July 1959 Survey of Current Business, United States Department of Commerce.

OUR WORLD IN MINIATURE

"If the present population of the world could be represented by a thousand persons living in a single town, 60 persons would represent the population of the U.S.A. and 940 all the other nations. The 60 Americans would have half the income of the entire town; the 940 persons would share the other half. Three hundred and three persons in the town would be white; 697 would be non-white. The 60 Americans would have an average life expectancy of 70 years; that of the 940 would be under 40 years. The average Christian American family would be spending \$850 a year for military defense, and less than \$3.50 a year to share with other residents the knowledge of why they are Christians."

—Henry Smith Leiper, in *Social Action*, March 1959.

IX. TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND SPACE

Post Office Department (includes \$3.2 billion anticipated revenue)	\$ 4,130,553,000
Bureau of Public Roads (in addition to \$2.84 billion from Highway Trust Fund)	393,200,000
Airports and aviation	673,437,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	503,761,000
Coast Guard	266,550,000
Weather Bureau	53,870,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	14,715,000
Federal Communications Commission	10,550,000
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin	5,000
	<u>6,046,641,000</u> = 8.30%
Voted in 1958	4,542,421,000 = 6.25%
Voted in 1957	4,190,808,000 = 7.03%

X. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Regulation of Domestic and Foreign Commerce and Council of Economic Advisors	73,700,000
Small Business Administration	155,165,000
Census Bureau and National Bureau of Standards	121,551,000
General administration of Department of Commerce	2,660,000
	<u>353,076,000</u> = 0.49%
Voted in 1958	323,560,000 = 0.44%
Voted in 1957	230,673,000 = 0.39%

XI. LABOR

Unemployment Compensation (not including veterans)	326,763,000
Mediation and regulation of labor disputes	25,621,000
Information, standards, statistics, and administration	37,565,000
	<u>389,949,000</u> = 0.54%
Voted in 1958	1,213,206,000 = 1.67%
Voted in 1957	333,706,000 = 0.56%

XII. ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Federal Bureau of Investigation	124,211,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	55,500,000
General expenses of Justice Department	52,830,000
Federal Prison System	53,496,000
Administration of Courts	45,751,000
Treasury Department—Bureau of Customs, Secret Service, Narcotics Control, Tax Court	104,450,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	380,000
Commission on Civil Rights	807,000
	<u>437,425,000</u> = 0.60%
Voted in 1958	333,710,000 = 0.46%
Voted in 1957	323,793,000 = 0.54%

XIII. GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

Operation of Congress and the Capitol	138,939,000
Executive Office and White House expenses	4,346,000
Tax collection, auditing and financial management	462,392,000
Civil Service Commission and General Services Administration	323,587,000
Administration of territorial governments and D. C.	35,079,000
Transitional grants to Alaska	10,500,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs (except education and welfare program) and Indian Claims Commission	62,433,000
Miscellaneous, including claims against the government	15,595,000
	<u>1,052,871,000</u> = 1.45%
Voted in 1958	1,150,736,000 = 1.58%
Voted in 1957	901,816,000 = 1.51%

Regular and Supplemental Appropriations

Permanent Appropriations in addition to above (mainly interest on national debt)	\$72,855,578,000 = 100.00%
	<u>9,532,000,000</u>
	<u>\$82,387,578,000</u>
TOTAL 1958	80,779,016,000
TOTAL 1957	67,751,652,000

* These two-year appropriations in one year make it difficult to compare 1957, 1958 and 1959 totals for groups I, III and V.

V. OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

United States Information Agency	\$ 116,481,000
Panama Canal Zone government and operation	22,840,000
State Department appropriations other than above	184,822,000
	<hr/>
Voted in 1958	380,274,000 = 0.52%
Voted in 1957	346,998,000 = 0.48%
	319,691,000 = 0.54%

. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Research and Extension Service	255,221,000
Soil Conservation	374,647,000
Soil Bank Program	335,000,000
International Wheat Agreement* (fiscal 1958 and 1959)	144,675,000
Commodity Credit Corporation—restoration of capital impairment in fiscal 1958, exclusive of dairy programs and food donations	1,010,768,000
Sale of surplus commodities for foreign currencies*: fiscal 1958	1,033,515,000
fiscal 1959	968,016,000
REA and Farmers Home Administration—operating expenses only (1960 loans authorized: REA \$215 million; FHA, \$206 million)	40,377,000
Other activities and administration, Department of Agriculture	176,214,000
^{+Not including \$1.1 billion of donations, lunch program, etc.}	
Voted in 1958	<hr/> 4,338,433,000 = 5.95%
Voted in 1957	4,873,621,000 = 6.71%
	3,049,566,000 = 5.12%

I. NATURAL RESOURCES NOT PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL

Rivers, harbors, flood control	875,304,000
Bureau of Reclamation	261,550,000
Forest Service	145,948,000
National Parks	77,452,000
Bureau of Mines and Federal Mine Safety Board of Review	29,823,000
Geological Survey	45,423,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	29,082,000
Bureau of Land Management	30,337,000
Office of Secretary of Interior (salaries, administration)	14,195,000
Bonneville, Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations	34,196,000
TVA	15,280,000
Federal Power Commission	7,646,000
	<hr/> 1,566,236,000 = 2.15%
Voted in 1958	1,493,605,000 = 2.06%
Voted in 1957	1,195,966,000 = 2.01%

II. SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

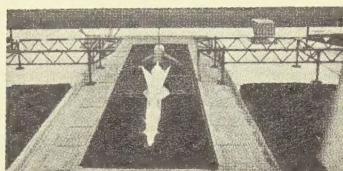
Grants to States for aid to aged, blind, and dependent children	2,185,060,000
Administrative expenses of public assistance and social security	3,068,000
Office of Education	56,845,000
Student loans and teaching facilities under Defense Education Act	225,300,000
Assistance to schools in defense areas	269,692,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	66,453,000
Museums and D. C. educational and medical institutions	24,300,000
Public Health Service, excluding Indian Health	791,265,000
Indian Health, Education and Welfare	114,952,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare	48,000,000
Children's Bureau	2,300,000
School Lunch Program	110,000,000
Special Milk Program (fiscal 1958)	66,731,000
Armed Services Dairy Program (fiscal 1958)	46,818,000
Agricultural donations for domestic relief (fiscal 1958) additional donations of \$128.5 million were made from customs receipts	56,775,000
Food and Drug Administration	14,917,000
National Science Foundation	152,773,000
Miscellaneous educational activities, including Office of Secretary	8,352,000
	<hr/> 4,243,601,000 = 5.82%
Voted in 1958	3,672,737,000 = 5.06%
Voted in 1957	3,196,030,000 = 5.36%

II. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

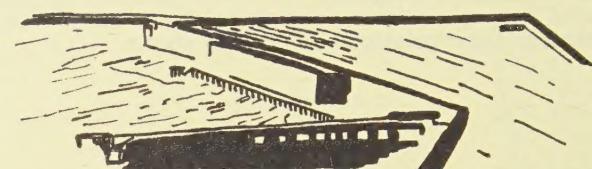
Housing and Home Finance Agency	249,365,000
National Capital Planning Commission and Housing Authority	2,744,000
	<hr/> 252,109,000 = 0.34%
Voted in 1958	191,763,000 = 0.26%
Voted in 1957	121,826,000 = 0.20%

These two-year appropriations in one year make it difficult to compare 1957, 1958 and 1959 totals for groups, I, III and V.

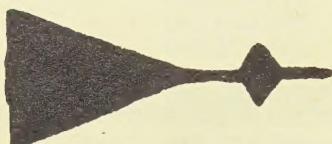
WHAT DEFENSE COSTS YOU



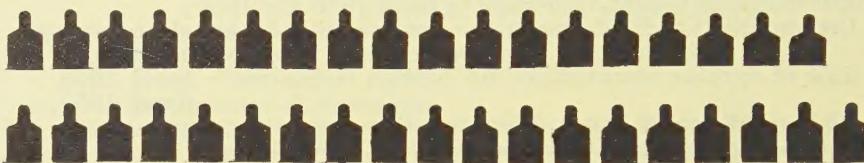
\$250,000,000 ICBM Base, Omaha
would pay for -----



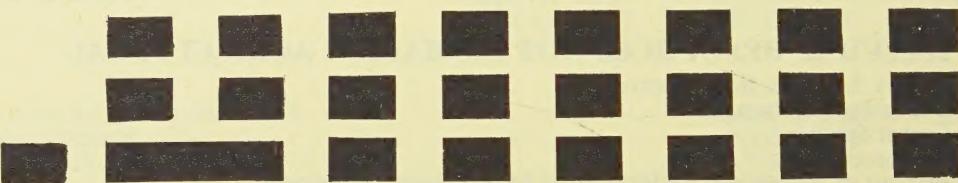
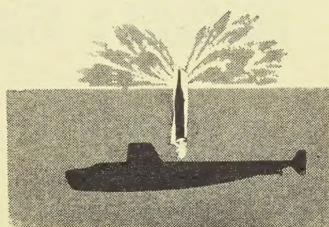
New Dalles, Ore., Dam, 1½ miles long, for navigation, power
(1,743,000 kw.), irrigation, recreation



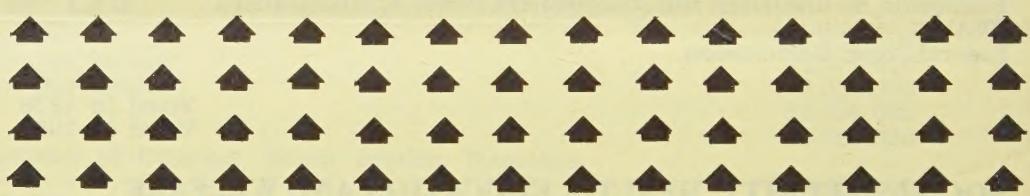
A \$150,000,000 Prototype, B-70,
Valkyrie, Jet Bomber would pay for -----



37 New School Buildings at \$4,000,000 Each



A \$100,000,000, Polaris Nuclear
Submarine would pay for ----- 25 New 160-Bed Hospitals at \$4,000,000 Each



A \$1,200,000 Jupiter Missile
would pay for ----- 60 Homes at \$20,000 Each

The \$138 million now appropriated by Congress for construction of the 2,600 cadet Air Force Academy, Colorado Spring Colo., is more than **four times** total plant costs of the following Friends colleges: Bryn Mawr, Earlham, Friends University, George Fox, Guilford, Haverford, Swarthmore, Whittier, William Penn and Wilmington.

ANSITION CHURCHES

(Continued from Page 1)

regard to race, it will cease to exist. It's been working on a program of long education for two years without success. In that two years he has seen seven of his best families—in terms of leadership and financial support—move out of neighborhood and out of the church.

RESOLUTION 44

The above two are composite descriptions of the kinds of churches that Resolution 44 adopted by the Cleveland Assembly of the International Convention places upon brotherhood agencies to assist. Resolution 44 described two major categories of need for which a program of assistance is called for: ministers and church members who are persecuted for standing by the declared position of the International Convention—"working for a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society"; and churches confronted with a population change in racial and ethnic character in neighborhoods. The resolution declared:

We urge that those responsible in our brotherhood organizational life give attention to allocating funds to this critical need; that we discourage churches in areas of racial change from selling out and retreating; that we provide a counselling service and if needed financial support, in order to help the church remain on the alert and weather the transition period."

THE NEED FOR A PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE

The number of congregations in the brotherhood who are challenged by the presence of Negroes in the neighborhood of the church for the first time is increasing rapidly. The factors affecting population growth in metropolitan areas—mobility of population, in-movement from rural areas, increased numbers, and the removing of racial barriers in purchase of homes—all indicate a rapidly increasing number of such churches.

There is now, on a limited basis, a counseling service for such churches, through departments of church development and social welfare and some state committees. There is yet to be secured the kind

JAPANESE CLOTHING

(Continued from Page 1)

While the clothing "crash program" got underway in the United States, Dr. Austin reported that funds from the Week of Compassion were already at work helping the millions of homeless. He said that CWS at once sent \$15,000 in cash for medical supplies and other relief needs. In addition thirty train carloads of powdered milk were shipped to the disaster area.

Typhoon Vera was one of the severest storms in history to hit the Island Empire. It struck central Japan first and then made its way to the north towards Hokkaido, leaving 22 trains stranded and disrupting rail traffic in 80 places. The city of Nagoya was the hardest hit. In addition to the homeless, 5,000 were reported as dead.

The Japanese typhoon created an unusual crisis for church leaders since most CWS clothing depots had been depleted by a series of demands within the last few months. Emergency shipments to Formosa, also a typhoon victim, were perhaps the greatest drain on supplies available in warehouses. But there were other emergencies such as the series of earthquakes which caused destruction in 90 villages and cities in Central and Southern Crete.

CWS depot in Athens immediately dispatched 65 bales of clothing and shoes and supplied rice, sugar, and beans to help the 6,500 homeless. Several weeks later, when disastrous floods and storms hit wide areas of Northern Greece, CWS Athens sent special shipments of flour, beans, rice, sugar and clothing. Week of Compassion funds and church clothing drives make this activity possible.

Since a typhoon or earthquake cannot be predicted, Protestant leaders urged churches to keep a steady flow of clothing going into CWS depots.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

of financial support that can be made available to such congregations.

In the Program of the Decade of Decision many states are writing in a separate item in their financial askings for Churches-in-transition.

LEWIS H. DEER

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT

(Continued from Page 1)

economic competition, all may be treated as "normal" until they reach the stage where big powers and atomic weapons are involved. This is the prescription for co-existence, or at least a minimum dose of it.

We heard also from Mr. K. that disarmament must be at the top of the list of any Summit or U.N. agenda. After his U.N. proposal for "general and complete" disarmament there was much skepticism. This was pie in the sky by and by. But what did Mr. K. have to say about effective controls under international inspection, the main American thesis in the disarmament debate?

Mr. K. gave his answer in a day long discussion with Adlai Stevenson during his visit to the farm of Roswell Garst in Iowa. "Disarmament without controls is impossible" said the Russian leader. He then spelled out what he meant as he had not done in his U.N. speech.

In Mr. Stevenson's words "he thought international control and inspection adequate for each of the phases envisaged in his United Nations speech could be achieved. And with the end of the process, when disarmament was complete, the international control body should have 'free' access to inspect all countries for compliance." This was a new and hopeful note and seemed to indicate that at the very least an agreement to end all nuclear testing might be reached when negotiations resume at Geneva in January.

Mr. K. showed a sense of humor in ridiculing his own communist dogma as well as ours by saying: "I have seen how the slaves of capitalism live, and they live pretty well; the slaves of communism live pretty well too, so let's all live the way we want to live and be friends." If this exchange of visits breeds this kind of understanding and apparent respect the cold war will have been melted down considerably and this is a good omen whether you consider yourself "simple" or "sophisticated" about foreign affairs.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1960

Race Relations Sunday is in the calendar of many Christian churches as an annual observance:

- to celebrate achievements in racial understanding;
- to examine behavior and attitudes towards persons of other races;
- to worship God in a fellowship that includes all races;
- to seek God's continuing help in overcoming racial hatred and injustice, and discrimination.

Make Your Plans

The total committee or a specially assigned group that is to plan for the observance in your church will want to start by deciding which of the above major purposes should be the emphasis this year. Then with the major purpose in mind, the planning group can examine ideas and projects which may be appropriate to your situation.

Program Ideas and Projects

In the "program planning packet" sent to all churches having committees on social action, there are three pieces of material with suggestions for race relations emphases:

- Suggestions for Race Relations Sunday Observance—includes description of the following: An Interdenominational Community Observance; A Pulpit-Choir Exchange; Guest Speaker of Another Race; A Book and Pamphlet Display.
- Race Relations Resources Flyer, which lists a calendar of special occasions in the year for race relations emphasis and a list of projects in study and action.
- A Project in Racial and Cultural Relations, which describes a long term project, the exchange of fraternal church members across racial lines.

YOU MAY WANT TO ORDER

Annual Message for Race Relations Sunday—\$2.00 per 100. From National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 27, N. Y.

HOUSING NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE

The second pamphlet dealing with "The Church's Concern for the Aging" has been prepared in the area of the housing needs of older people.

The material provides a basis for action by the local church. Suggestions are made for correlating plans for such a project with the National Benevolent Association emphasis prior to Christmas. However, the material is prepared in such a way that it may be used effectively at any time.

The pamphlet is divided into three sections: 1. Ways to Begin; 2. Planning a Program for the Local Church; 3. Older People in the Community and Their Housing Needs. In addition, it carries a list of the various types of housing projects for the aging which are being made available, plus a short bibliography and list of audio-visuals.

"Although much of the public interest in the problems of housing the aging has been centered around the infirm and chronically ill, numerically, a bigger need for thought and action is in housing for generally healthy but aging persons," asserts Dr. Donahue in her book, *Housing the Aged*. She further observes that "older people are individuals, human beings—not a group of people—and need various types of housing and living arrangements."

The fact that older people have *special*

needs as well as those needs common to all people must underlie any plans and programs in housing for them. They should be consulted and helped to work out satisfactory living arrangements when the time comes to make changes.

Write to the Department of Social Welfare for free copies of the pamphlet "Meeting the Housing Needs of Older People."

RUTH E. MILNER

URGENT NEED FOR USED CLOTHING

The Japanese and Formosa typhoon which hit the islands in September created an urgent need for clothing which was sent from Church World Service depots immediately. Now depleted stocks must be replaced as rapidly as possible.

Local churches can help to meet the need of one million homeless people by 1. Urging members of the church and community to bring good, clean used clothing (all sizes, men, women and children) to a designated central location; 2. packing the shipments immediately and sending them to the nearest CWS collection center; 3. sending a contribution to CWS at the rate of 8c per pound to help defray handling and shipping costs to stricken areas.

The CWS collection centers are: Nappanee, Ind.; New Windsor, Md.; 416 Duncan Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; 919 Emerald Ave., Modesto, California.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.